

# Weekly North-Carolina Standard.

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## North-Carolina Standard

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FRANK L. WILSON, Associate Editor.

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## The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1858.

HOLDEN & WILSON, STATE PRINTERS,

AUTHORIZED PUBLISHERS OF THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passage through the Senate of the Bill to admit Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution.

On Monday last the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to admit Kansas into the Union with the Lecompton Constitution.

Mr. Stuart, of Michigan, spoke against the bill, and Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, in favor of it; and at a late hour in the day Mr. Douglas took the floor. He spoke about three hours to an immense audience. He first reviewed his own course on the slavery question since 1848—explained his views with reference to the Missouri compromise and the Kansas-Nebraska act, showing that he was at one time in favor of the extension of the former to the Pacific ocean, and regretting that it had not been done. He then went into an argument against the Lecompton Constitution and the admission of the State under it. The last hour was devoted to a vehement denunciation of the President for attempting, as he said, to force men into the support of Lecompton by the use of patronage, and he declared that for one he should obey the dictates of conscience in spite of the President or the Cabinet. He should consult the will of his constituents rather than the will of the Administration. All other Democrats were allowed to differ from the President on various points—on this alone absolute submission was required. He scorned the attempt at coercion, and would not yield to it. If this was to drive him to private life, he was ready for the sacrifice. He preferred his self-respect in private life to servile abasement in office.

Mr. Douglas also commented, in the course of his remarks, on the course of the Washington Union towards him, and denied its right to "read him out of the party." The Senator has not stated the case correctly. The Cincinnati platform is the test of party fealty on this as on other questions. The President of the United States, who was elected on that platform, and the great bulk of the party in all sections, have solemnly decided that the Lecompton Constitution is in accordance with that platform, and embodies the true intent and meaning of the Kansas-Nebraska act; but Judge Douglas as solemnly declares that they are mistaken—that they have committed a "fundamental error"—that he is right, and they wrong. Who then shall decide?—Is his mere opinion to be good against all this testimony? Surely, surely not. According to the test established at Cincinnati, he is out of the party. He went out of his own accord, and he is now making war on his former friends, with the black Republicans his allies. The Washington Union has but stated these facts. It has assumed no power to "read him out of the party." He did that himself, and he must abide the consequences.

Mr. Tombs replied at some length and with much warmth to the remarks of Mr. Douglas, exposing thoroughly, some of his inconsistencies.

On Tuesday the 23d the vote was taken in the Senate, and the bill passed. The vote has not been received, nor indeed have we the full report of the discussion on Monday. The Senate was so crowded that day that it was impossible for any but the regular Congressional reporters to get to their seats; and the Globe containing the final action of the Senate has not yet come to hand. We give the despatch, as follows:

WASHINGTON, March 23d, 1858.

SENATE.—Every available space about the Senate chamber was again occupied to-day with an anxious crowd.

The Kansas bill was resumed. Mr. Green, of Missouri, delivered a powerful speech in favor of the bill, rebutting the arguments of all its opponents. Among other things he stated that Black Republicanism would never cease its efforts to crush out true Democracy, nor meet a barrier to its career until it met the cannon of the South. He concluded with an ardent aspiration for the consolidation and permanency of the great Constitutional Democratic party. When he had concluded, a running debate took place between Mr. Seward and himself, and Mr. Crittenden defended his position. Mr. Green then offered some amendments to the bill, and Mr. Crittenden offered his substitute.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The House resumed the discussion of the Deficiency bill. It is understood that the discussion will close on Friday. In committee of the whole, Mr. Singleton, of Mississippi, addressed the House on the Kansas question. In the course of his remarks he said that he believed there were representatives in the House, who have helped negroes to run away from their masters.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]  
Glorious News.—The Constitution Triumphant.—The Senate All Right!

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The Kansas bill has passed the Senate with several amendments offered by Green, Pugh and others. The amendments are without vital importance. Pugh's original amendment was withdrawn.

Of course Messrs. Crittenden and Bell voted against the bill. How far their treason may affect the action of Southern Know Nothing members of the House, remains to be seen. Mr. Henry Winter Davis, of Baltimore, will no doubt vote against Lecompton in the House; and we fear that other South-

ern Know Nothing members are hesitating, or are inclined to go with Bell and Crittenden. If they should do so, a terrible reckoning will await them at the hands of their constituents.

The opponents of Lecompton are confidently calculating on the defeat of the measure in the House. Many of the friends of the measure are sanguine, but others fear its defeat. We confess that we have feared from the first that the measure would fail in the House of Representatives, and have so informed our readers.

The opponents of the measure in the House will fight it from the beginning. Every parliamentary device will be resorted to to prevent a direct vote, and the measure may be practically defeated without any direct vote being had upon it. The struggle in the House will be the most exciting ever witnessed in that body.

On Monday last several speeches were delivered in the House on the subject. We present below a summary of the remarks of Mr. Garnett, of Va., and Mr. Bishop, of Connecticut. The former has given the facts in a few words; and the latter, who is a national Democrat, has exhibited patriotism and a self-sacrificing spirit worthy of all praise:

"Mr. GARNETT, of Virginia, said to address the House upon the subject of Kansas at this period of debate was to vex the drowsy ear of man with a twice-told tale. Minnesota and Oregon were presented for admission, and not one word of objection was heard from any quarter. Kansas also presented herself for admission, and why was she singled out alone for opposition? Disguise it as they might, deceive themselves and others as they might, there could be but one answer from any straight-forward, plain, disinterested man, that the constitution of Kansas recognized African slavery and the constitution of the other States did not. The question of slavery was the only circumstance that gave life to the opposition to its admission. Gentlemen might talk of irregularities as they pleased. If they objected because there was no enabling act, why did they not object to Oregon and the large number of States that came in without enabling acts. It was perfectly immaterial whether there was an enabling act or not, Congress possessed the power to waive that objection. They had recognized the government of Kansas by admitting the delegate from that Territory to a seat upon the floor. The people and the black Republicans themselves had recognized it in the solemnization of their marriages and in their business transactions. There it stood, the *de facto* government, the only government that ever had been in this Territory since 1854. Under that government the people had made their constitution by the election of the constitutional convention. He was told by some of the Democrats who opposed the admission of Kansas that, practically, this was a very small question; but he would say that if there was nothing practical in it, why did they oppose it? They opposed it because that constitution was favorable to the institution of slavery. He then proceeded to show that the only issue was whether any more slave States should be admitted, upon which depended the most momentous consequences.

Mr. Bishop, of Connecticut, could not, in justice to himself and those Connecticut Democrats in his party represented, permit this discussion to go on without expressing his views upon the great question. The attempt had been made to create the idea throughout the North that the friends of the administration from the North were restrained through fear or some other cause from expressing their sentiments on this subject. The intimidation had been shown by a few gentlemen from Illinois (Mr. Moore) but that one gentleman from the North had dared to open his mouth on the subject, and the political crucifixion which awaited him at home would deter others. That explained to his mind the motives by which some men were influenced in their action upon this question. He would not say that they were preparing a way for their re-election—that they had been seduced by the public pulpit—but he thanked them for the announcement, for they would show to the country and the world that there were some northern Democrats left so regardless of the evils that might await them they were willing to meet a "political grave" and a "fearful retribution" to carry out the best interests of the country. [Applause.] But that gentleman's remarks were greeted with that charged the northern Democrats with being actuated by base and unworthy motives. If this was meant, he doubted very much the consistency of the representative from Illinois in calling in question the position of the Connecticut Democrats until they had paid his people the interest on the money they had loaned him upon the public pulpit and laughter.] The Democratic party of Connecticut, under the constitution of the United States, as understood by its framers, conceded the right of the South to control and manage slavery in their own States as should to them seem best. They recognized the equal right of the South to rule in the Territories while they are such. For these principles they were denounced by the abolitionists as dog-faces, and northern men with southern principles. In his opinion, they were northern men with national principles. [Great applause.] They would stand by the South in all just and constitutional rights; they could ask or expect no more. Such democracy it behooved his southern friends to strengthen and encourage—not to weaken and destroy. He deprecated the arguments of southern men, in which the slave was compared with the free laborer of the North, in which slavery was set forth as a moral and religious institution, and in which the pauperism existing in the North was attributed to the absence of the "peculiar institution." The Democratic party of Connecticut was composed of a great extent of the bone and sinew of the State—of honest, faithful hard-working men, who earned their bread by the sweat of their brows, and if any gentleman of the South believed they were not as well off as his negro, he had the right to think so, but it would be gratifying to him if they would not incorporate it in their speeches, for as sure as these speeches were delivered the republican members subscribed to them by thousands, and they were sent forth as the sentiments of the South. He could assure them that this did more to send republican members to Congress than anything else. There was another argument which injured them, particularly among the moral and religious, which constituted a very large portion of the people, and that was such arguments as those announced the other day by the gentleman from Georgia, in which he endeavored to prove that slavery was an institution from God, and that it was necessary in order to give an elevated tone to the morals of the community. He had no doubt the gentleman thought so; he had the right to think so; but they did not—they did not think that God had anything particular to do with them. [Laughter.] If they were both right let them drop the subject, and content themselves with the reflection that their people were not his people nor their God his God. [Continued laughter.] Mr. Bishop proceeded to show why there was not more pauperism at the North than at the South, and then earnestly advocated the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution. He contended that the constitution was republican in its form and expressed the will of the people of Kansas, because they had a fair opportunity to elect just such delegates as they pleased, and form just such a constitution as they pleased."

THE "DEMOCRATIC BANNER."—We again welcome to our exchange list the Democratic Banner, published in Williamston, which was suspended for a few weeks. It is now published by Messrs. Moore and Brennan—Augustus Moore, Esq., Editor. It is handsomely printed, and is among the ablest and most spirited of our exchanges. We trust the Banner will be well sustained.

Letter from Hon. Asa Biggs.

We copy below from the Baltimore Republican, the letter of Hon. Asa Biggs, of this State, addressed to the Lecompton meeting recently held in that city. This letter will commend itself to the reader by its sound practical sense, and by the clear and correct view which it presents of the present condition of the Kansas question. The Richmond Enquirer has paid Col. Biggs the high compliment of copying the letter as embodying in the clearest and best manner its own views on this absorbing question.

As Col. Biggs truly observes, "in the admission of Kansas the South only obtains a recognition of a principle, which can never be surrendered without dishonor;" and he informs the Northern people, calmly and firmly, that the South will never consent to admit her inferiority to them on account of the institution of slavery. But we are detaining our readers from this admirable letter which is as follows:

SENATE CHAMBER,

Washington, March 3, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: I cannot conveniently attend the mass meeting in Baltimore, to which I am kindly invited by yours of 20th ult.

The object of the meeting I cordially approve.—President Buchanan, in my opinion, should not only be publicly approved, but he deserves the affection of the people for his bold and patriotic position in the face of an unprincipled opposition and the defection of some Democrats from whom he had reason to expect better things.

I candidly confess that the state of affairs in Kansas for the last three years has not given me a very exalted opinion of the character of that people for an enlightened self-government; but they partake of the characteristics generally of our border population, who, drawn together by a speculative mania and a desire and expectation to make themselves speedily rich, are not very scrupulous about the forms of law.

But what have we in the Lecompton constitution under which it is proposed by the President to admit Kansas? It is a constitution emanating from legal authority, and its adoption all the necessary forms of law to ascertain the people's will have been observed. It is no doubt true that there have been fraud, violence, and great irregularities in the action of all parties in Kansas; and suppose, as is charged, there was fraud at the Delaware Crossing or other precincts, yet it cannot be denied that, despite this and all other fraudulent votes, (as they ought to be, with the emphatic condemnation and denunciation of all honest men,) still there is an overwhelming legal majority of the people of Kansas voting for delegates and approving the constitution. If, however, it be admitted that a majority of the people of the Territory have been deceived, it is an excuse for refusing admission, is to encourage faction and rebellion against lawful authority.

It may be seriously questioned whether we do not make a dangerous precedent in admitting a State with such a small population; but, upon the whole, it is evident to my mind that the contest now is one between the Union and the States, and not between peace and agitation; between the supporters of the constitution and constitutional rights of all the States and those disposed to stir up civil strife and test the strength of the Union for political aims and ends. And, in the language of the President, I believe that "the speedy admission of Kansas to the Union would tend to make the Union the whole country. Already the affairs of this Territory have engrossed an undue proportion of public attention. They have sadly affected the friendly relations of the people of the States with each other, and alarmed the fears of patriots for the safety of the Union. Kansas once admitted into the Union, the excitement would be localized, and will soon die away for want of outside aliment."

It is palpable that in the admission of Kansas the South only obtains the recognition of a principle which can never be surrendered without dishonor. It cannot be doubted that if the leading doctrine of the opposition—"no more slaveholding States shall ever be admitted into the Union"—be practically enforced, it will necessarily work a dissolution of the Union—that Union which is the fondest hope of the patriot here—of the friend of free institutions everywhere. That the South will ever consent in the practical administration of this government to admit her inequality because of the institution of slavery, and to give up the principle which she has so dearly bought, is a supposition greatly exaggerated in moral instincts and courage, and totally unworthy of political association. How can any honorable man calculate that she would humiliate her in her own estimation and disgrace her in the eyes of the civilized world? Let States that are admitted into the Union, and those who deprecate a dissolution as one of the greatest calamities that could befall us, (of whom I profess to be one,) will never yield to this disgraceful alternative.

I do not thus write in a spirit of idle alarm. The breach between the extremes is wide. An estrangement of feeling begins to develop itself among the most prudent and moderate North and South, and it becomes important for them now to understand each other distinctly, calmly to survey the tendency of things, that they may act together promptly and efficiently to avert the catastrophe which threatens us, and which it is idle and criminal to treat with derision.

Could we interrogate the leaders of the opposition, and obtain a candid answer, would they not promptly respond:

"If the constitution of the United States were now for the first time to be formed, I would never consent to admit certain provisions therein contained touching the question of slavery, and I would insist upon other provisions which would secure the entire extinction of slavery in the States."

If they would not make such an avowal, then their present professions are hypocritical and insincere; and if avowed, does it not inconceivably establish their opposition is not merely to the admission of slavery into the Territories, but that they are radically opposed to the constitution itself.

And will northern men, professing to be Democrats, give sanction to such sentiments, and encouragement to such a party? And yet with pain do I witness daily this tendency in a few—one at least heretofore looked to and relied upon as a rampart, (as we have hoped,) prepared and designed to protect the sacred chart of our liberties and stay the wild tide of fanaticism which threatened the stability of the Union. But if personal disappointment and chagrin, or experiments for political promotion, seduce many, we may congratulate ourselves that in the President we have one who, with Roman firmness, will not permit the State and constitution to suffer detriment under his administration.

You do well, therefore, gentlemen, as you propose, publicly to hold up the hands of the President, to approve and defend his course, the just and grateful reward of a faithful public servant.

I have the honor to be, Very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
ASA BIGGS.

Messrs. B. H. Richardson, B. C. Prestman, and J. J. Graves, Committee of Invitation.  
For the Standard.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE STANDARD.

WASHINGTON, March 23d, 1858.

As the important day draws nigh for taking a final vote on the bill for the admission of Kansas, the sittings of the Senate are nightly prolonged until the small hours of the morning, so as to afford every Senator an opportunity of being heard on this subject.

It will be seen by the proceedings of the Senate, that Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, has spoken "right out in meeting," and is just now the cynosure of all black Republican eyes, and the revered political deity of traitorous Southern Know Nothings. These hair-splitting, over-curious South Americans—who have been like perturbed spirits, flitting from "pillar to post," a sore-headed, miserable faction, eagerly searching for a fearless leader of political standing and decent talent, to give respectability and influence to the position assumed by them on the Kansas question, and to whom penurious nature has denied the ability to conduct their proposed guerrilla warfare—are now joyously exulting over the acquisition of this doughty Southern champion, a resurrectionized and metamorphosed Whig, whose bold example, supposed influence and assumed devotion to the South, are, doubtless, to be cited by these lesser lights, in justification of their reckless hair-splitting and party intrigues.

This speech of Mr. Crittenden is simply a mere repetition of the stale and threadbare arguments which have been adduced daily for the past three months, and is noticeable only from the fact, that he, a southern man, standing high in the estimation of the country as a clear-headed statesman, should bring such talent and influence to further and compass the ends of a party who are the openly avowed enemies of his State's interests and institutions. Mr. Tombs, of Georgia, replied to Mr. Crittenden in a lengthy and exceedingly able speech. Mr. Bell, of Tennessee, who has been doubting, hesitating, and "awaiting further developments" in the hands of the army in the form proposed by Crittenden has had a marvelous effect in dispersing the fogs which have heretofore obscured the Senator's vision, and he now sees the turpitude of a so-called attempt to cram down the throats of the people of Kansas the Lecompton Constitution. The discerning and astute Tennesseean trembled for his honor, and evinced an unwillingness to allow the "Kentucky" to get the whip hand of him in this skirmishing party.

Yesterday Messrs. Foster of Conn., and Durkee of Wisconsin, spoke in opposition to the bill, and Mr. Clay of Alabama, in favor of it. To day Messrs. Wilson, Foote and Simmons are to address the Senate. It is thought that the bill in the form proposed by Mr. Crittenden, has been adopted, by a vote of 124 yeas to 73 nays. This bill provides for raising one regiment of mounted volunteers for service on the Texas frontier, and further authorizes the President to accept the services of four regiments of volunteers, who will be employed in repressing Indian hostilities. The field officers of the regiments to be named by the authorities of the State from which taken. Doubtless the Senate will concur in the measure.

The bill offered by Mr. Gilmer of N. C., for the admission of the State of Kansas into the Union, is as follows:

"Be it enacted, &c., &c., That the State of Kansas shall be, and is hereby declared to be one of the U. S. of America, and is admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatsoever.

2. And be it further enacted, That upon the Representatives in Congress shall be apportioned according to an actual enumeration of the inhabitants of the U. S., the State of Kansas shall be entitled to one Representative in Congress.

3. And be it further enacted, That the said State of Kansas is admitted into the Union upon the express condition that the people of the said State, through their Legislature, or otherwise shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the public lands within its limits, and shall pass no law, and do no act whereby the title of the United States to and the right to dispose of the same shall be impaired or questioned; and that they shall never lay any tax or assessment of any description whatever, upon the public lands of the United States, and in no case shall non-resident proprietors who are citizens of the United States be taxed higher than residents; and that all the navigable waters within the State shall be common highways and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of said State as to the citizens of the United States, without any tax, import or duty therefor. Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed as to recognize or reject, or to determine the validity of any constitution which has been presented to Congress; the true intent and meaning of this act being to leave the people of Kansas perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions and affairs in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States.

I do not give this bill of Mr. Gilmer because I attach any grave importance to its provisions, or for a moment entertain the thought that it will claim the serious consideration of the House, oh, no! but simply that Mr. Gilmer's constituents may become acquainted with this political petting, and, after many days of the repetition of the first brain of the honorable gentleman have at length delivered to his immense relief and satisfaction.

Wise, clever Mr. Gilmer! This bill rather smacks of the quibbling country lawyer, than the sage, experienced statesman; rather evidences the prejudiced partisan seeking a pretext to covertly defeat the administration policy, than the effort of a prudent legislator to conserve and maintain the public good. This is a question which admits of no compromises or concessions by the South. They are fighting bravely for their guaranteed rights, and the wretched sophistry and fallacious deductions of Mr. Gilmer and his motley co-operators cannot make it any less; they are battling for a principle upon the decision of which rests their dearest rights, and Mr. G. knows—is bound to know beyond a doubt—that the friends of the administration would not touch his flimsy milk-and-water bill.

I do not know positively how Mr. Gilmer will act when the time comes to take a vote on the bill. Mr. G. will, I think, do what he knows, that he is daily striving by indirection to accomplish his defeat, thus aiding and strengthening the abolition party, who only await the protracted hour of their political preponderance to crush and strangle the South. He may not possibly vote directly against the Senate bill, but by votes on close issues and other parliamentary tagagans, he will aid his black Republican friends to effect that which he dare not venture himself to do. I do not despair of the passage of success are rather gloomy and unpromising at present. Those northern Democrats who have worked bravely shoulder to shoulder with the South in defence of its constitutional rights, now tremble and falter, as they witness this Southern defection and realize that the deadliest blowers are stricken by Southern hands.

Another select corruption investigating committee has been appointed by the House, to relieve Major Laidley, in command of the North Carolina Arsenal. The following persons have been appointed cadets, at the West Point Military Academy, from the State of North Carolina, viz: C. H. Barron, from the 2nd Congressional district; W. C. Canady, 4th district; David R. Adams, 6th district; and G. W. Clayton, from the 8th district.

It is a fact worthy of remark that the President has made no change in any of the federal officers in the State of North Carolina, nor has there been filed a single application for the removal of old incumbents or appointment of men on the principle of rotation. No encouraging news as to Governor Reid's condition.

The True Fire of the Flint.

Gen. Jo Lane, of Oregon, has written the following letter in relation to Kansas affairs and the firm stand taken by President Buchanan. Gen. Lane is an unflinching Democrat, and one of those soldiers whose piece never misses fire:

WASHINGTON, Dec 18, 1857.

You will see by the papers that Senator Douglas has placed himself in opposition to the President's message in relation to the Kansas question. In my judgment, he has acted unwisely. The President is a fair-minded Democrat, and one of those soldiers whose piece never misses fire:

You will see by the papers that Senator Douglas has placed himself in opposition to the President's message in relation to the Kansas question. In my judgment, he has acted unwisely. The President is a fair-minded Democrat, and one of those soldiers whose piece never misses fire:

JOSEPH LANE.

A PROPOSAL TO NORTH-CAROLINIANS.—James M. Edney, Esq., formerly of this State, now of New York city, proposes to issue a Biographical work accompanied with 100 portraits of distinguished men of North-Carolina—to be issued in weekly numbers, each portrait to have four octavo pages of reading matter—making a handsome volume of some 400 or 500 pages. The price of the work for the year, if 500 subscribers are obtained, will be \$12 50. If 1000, the price will be only \$6 25 to each subscriber.

This work will not only be something entirely new for North-Carolinians, but a very beautiful and attractive one. All who desire to have their friends represented in it, should forward to James M. Edney, Esq., daguerrean likenesses of such with biographical sketches. Those wishing to subscribe to the work, should forward their names.

We have received from Mr. Edney a lithographic representation of "Hickory Nut Falls" in this State. Mr. E. has also had lithographed a representation of the town of Asheville, in this State. These beautiful landscapes can be obtained, by applying to Mr. E., for \$1 each, free of postage.

THE LATE JAIL-BREAKING.—Two of the prisoners who broke jail in this City on Monday night last have been re-captured, viz: Robt. Sadler and Wesley Mills. Sheriff High has been indefatigable in the re-capture. No blame can attach to the Sheriff or his assistants in the escape. The exposed condition of the jail renders it insecure, as is apparent from the implements which must have been used in the late escape, and the easy access from without. The next grand jury would do well to direct attention to the exposed condition of the jail.

In this connection we may state that the census taken upon Mr. I. D. Smith, one of the City guard who met some of the fugitives on the night of the escape and made no exertions to arrest them, is undeserved. Mr. Smith, in company with Mr. Beves, another of the guard, met the prisoner Sadler and two other persons, to them unknown, at a little after nine o'clock. Smith enquired of Sadler if he had "got out of jail" and was answered yes. And Smith thinking, very naturally, he had been bailed out, passed on. It will be observed that the guard met these men early in the evening. Neither he nor Beves had any suspicion of jail breaking at that time; but subsequently they suspected something was wrong and pursued the fellows, but failed to find them. All this is quite reasonable, and the guard should have the benefit of it. Mr. Smith has hitherto enjoyed the reputation of being an excellent officer.

We take it for granted, and every one admits, that the nominee of the Charlotte Convention will be elected. The following statement of facts, though from a Democratic paper, may therefore be regarded as disinterested by the opposition: No professed Democrat who may oppose the nominee of the Charlotte Convention, can poll, by ten thousand votes, the strength of the opposition. The Ex-Consul, for example, would be beaten twenty thousand votes; and so would any one of the same stamp who might take his place. If the opposition should run a Know Nothing as their candidate, they would in the first place preserve their organization and their self-respect, though they would be beaten; and by bringing a Know Nothing into the field the opposition would ensure very decided, if not very bitter denunciations of their candidate and his course from the Democratic candidate and the Democrats generally.

This would arouse the Know Nothings, and draw out a pretty full vote, and they would thus make a more respectable showing at the polls than they would with a renegade Democrat. These are facts. Our opponents are welcome to them. They are given from no interested motive, but simply because they are facts.

FAYETTEVILLE COALFIELDS ROAD.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company was held in Fayetteville, on the 15th and 16th of this month. Hon. J. G. Shepherd presided, and Jno. M. Rose, Esq., acted as Secretary. C. B. Mallett, Esq., was re-elected President, receiving every vote cast; and the old Board of Directors was re-elected with almost equal unanimity.

We take a deep interest in this work, and we thought, when we first read the Observer containing a sketch of the proceedings and some extracts from the report of the President, that we would condense the letter for our readers; but the subject is so important, and the facts presented in the report are so valuable in themselves and for future reference, that we have concluded to lay all the extracts before our readers in our next issue. The friends of this noble enterprise are working with an energy and a will deserving of all commendation, and we sincerely trust their efforts may be crowned with success.

Attention is directed to the sale of lots advertised by Mr. Ira Beckwith. The locations are desirable, and good bargains may be had.

Fire in Elizabeth City.

We regret to learn, by a slip from the office of the Elizabeth City Pioneer, that that town was visited on Sunday night last with a most destructive fire. The fire broke out in a store owned and occupied by Mr. N. A. Cohn, and despite every effort of the citizens to arrest it, it spread until a considerable portion of the town was laid in ruins. The main sufferers are N. A. Cohn, C. M. Lavery, Robinson White, W. B. Burgess, Abel Roberts, H. Culpepper, J. T. McCoy, Thomas Allen, W. H. Clark, T. D. Knox, J. W. Hinton, B. T. Miller, Hinton & Dabell, J. J. Grandy, B. Spruill, Saml. Williams, S. Weisel, J. Fearing, Jr., and the Marine Hospital. Whole loss about \$50,000; insurance about \$35,000.

The Pioneer says the fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, and Mr. Cohn and family have been arrested upon suspicion, and lodged in jail to await an examination.

An Irishman being asked, on a trial, for a certificate of marriage, bared his head, and exhibited a huge scar, which looked as though it might have been made with a fire shovel. The evidence was satisfactory.

MARRIED.

On the 18th inst., in Wake county, by W. W. Whitaker, Esq., Mr. Isaiah Blake to Miss Ann Eliza Warren. Johnston county, by Rev. Thompson Garard, on the 7th inst., Mr. Thomas B. Barber and Miss Sarah A. Tomlinson; all of Johnston county.

DIED.

In this City, on the 30th ult., Mrs. Harriet A. J. Ruth, wife of Mr. Henry Ruth, in the 41st year of her age. Recently, of consumption, at Gainesville, Florida. Dr. Gerard J. Hinton, formerly of Wake county.

Spring 1858.

HEART & IREDELL.

ARE NOW OPENING THEIR CAREFULLY SELECTED STOCK OF DRY GOODS, STRAW GOODS, and Ladies' Misses and Children's SHOES—in an examination of which they most respectfully invite their friends.

Ladies Dress Goods.  
Bargain Double Duple Robes;  
Organdie " " " "  
Silk " " " "  
Bargain " " " "  
Organdie " " " "  
Lawn " " " "

Black Silks, from 75 cents up; Fancy Silks; Beautiful Barges and Organdies; Lawns from 10 cents up; Prints from all the best manufacturers.

Dress Trimmings.  
White and Colored "Pique";  
Victoria Collars and Sets—colored and white;  
Piccolini Collars;  
Muslin and Calico Sets and Collars—in great variety.

Bonnets & Hats,  
In every style, and at all prices.

Shoes.  
Ladies' "Orleans" Boots, Miles' make;  
Ladies' Slippers and Bussins, " "  
Misses' Boots, " "  
Misses' Heeled Boots, " "  
Children's Shoes in great variety.

Skirts! Skirts! Skirts!  
Expansion with Adjustable Bustle;  
Steel Spring " " " " " "  
Crown Crutelle, " " " " " "  
Reed Skirt, " " " " " "

Wholesale, Retail, Steel and Brass Springs, and Corde. The Balmoral.

TAMMANY HALL HOTEL.  
Corner of Nassau and Frankfort Streets, opposite the Park and City Hall.

NEW YORK.

This celebrated Hall is still conducted on the European Plan of Lodging Rooms, and means may be ordered, in the large and spacious Refectory for

Ladies, as well as Gentlemen, having recently added an Elegant Parlor for the accommodation of Ladies. This popular Hotel is in the immediate vicinity of Business and places of Amusement, and offers every inducement to those who consult convenience and economy.

Parties going to CALIFORNIA or EUROPE, will be furnished with all the information desired, and be protected in the purchase of passage tickets.

CHARLES BROWN, Proprietor.  
25—3m.

BOOKS FOR THE WEEK.

Rainbow Around the Tomb, or Rays of Hope for those who Mourning; by Emily F. Weston. The Spectacles of Our Departed; by Rev. F. R. Anapach, A. M.

Picture Pictures from the Bible; by Mrs. Elliot. The Suffering Saviour, or Meditations on the Last Days of Christ; by F. W. Krummacher, D. D. The Theory of Christianity; by Wm. S. Grayson. The Kingdom which shall not be Destroyed; by Rev. J. Oswald, A. M.

The Three Gardens, Eden, Gethsemane, and Paradise; by Wm. Adams, D. D. The Trials and Blessings of the Heavenly Token: A Gift Book for Christians; by D. A. Harsha.

Discourses on Truth, delivered in the Chapel of the South-Carolina College; by James H. Thornwell, D. D. Science and Cure of Infidelity; by Rev. David Nelson, M. D.